

The

TH

**ARMORED
DIVISION**

**"D" COMPANY
25th RECON BATTALION
OCT 1956**

**FORT HOOD
TEXAS**





404TH MILITARY
POLICE COMPANY

37TH
TANK BATTALION



126TH ARMORED
ORDNANCE BATTALION



512TH ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



25TH RECONNAISSANCE
BATTALION



197TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



94TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



4TH ARMORED
DIVISION BAND



553RD ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



4TH ARMORED
QUARTERMASTER
BATTALION



46TH ARMORED
MEDICAL BATTALION



144TH ARMORED
SIGNAL COMPANY



704TH
TANK BATTALION



510TH ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



35TH
TANK BATTALION



66TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



51ST ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



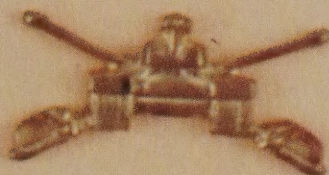
195TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT
ARTILLERY BATTALION



22ND ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



DIVISION TROOPS
DIVISION TRAINS
CC "A"
CC "B"
CC "C"



504TH
REPLACEMENT COMPANY



508TH
TANK BATTALION



24TH ARMORED
ENGINEER BATTALION



PROVISIONAL AVIATION COMPANY

140



TH

**ARMORED
DIVISION**





4th Armored Division in Action During World War II



HISTORY

The 4th Armored Division was activated at Pine Camp, New York, on April 15, 1941. Three years later it landed on Normandy's Utah Beach as part of the Allies' huge invasion force which was destined to change the course of history in World War II.

Under Major General John S. Wood, the 4th Armored's tactics were fixed as daring, hard-riding and fast shooting. The Division's front was as wide as the roads down which it sped. The reconnaissance men in front kept going until they hit resistance too hot to handle.

Tank-armored infantry teams swung out smoothly in attack formations under protective fire of artillery that fired missions within seconds after receiving them, and with air support from fighters and fighter bombers that flew regardless of good or bad weather.

The Division broke the enemy or flowed around them, cutting German lines of communications, splitting units. Enemy on the flanks and rear did not worry the 4th Armored. The unit was more at home behind the enemy's lines than the enemy the tankers met there.

"This division will attack and attack," said General Wood. "If an order is ever given to fall back, the order will not come from me."

General George S. Patton's Third Army became operational on August 1, 1944, and the 4th Armored became a part of it. From that time the 4th Armored was Patton's "steady" unit.

In the struggle which followed, the Division emerged as the steel point of the smashing Third Army. The Ardennes' offensive was typical of the 4th Armored's bold advance.

With Major General Hugh J. Gaffey in command, the Division met Field Marshal Von Runstedt's do-or-die winter drive at Bastogne. On December 22, the 4th started north along the Arlon-Bastogne highway to relieve the 101st Airborne Division which was surrounded by the Germans. Bitter fighting raged all along the road.

From December 22-26 the 4th Armored Division pounded over the ice and snow at the German flanks. On the 26th, the first Sherman tanks rumbled over the last yards of the mine-strewn highway to effect the relief of the gallant Airborne Division.

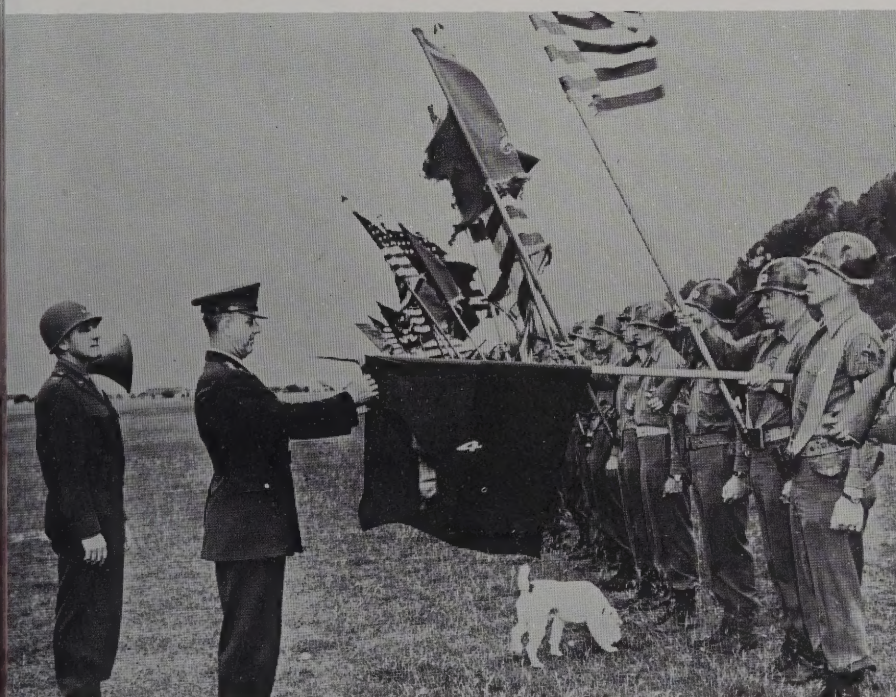
For this and subsequent actions the 4th Armored was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation. No other armored division has ever received the decoration.

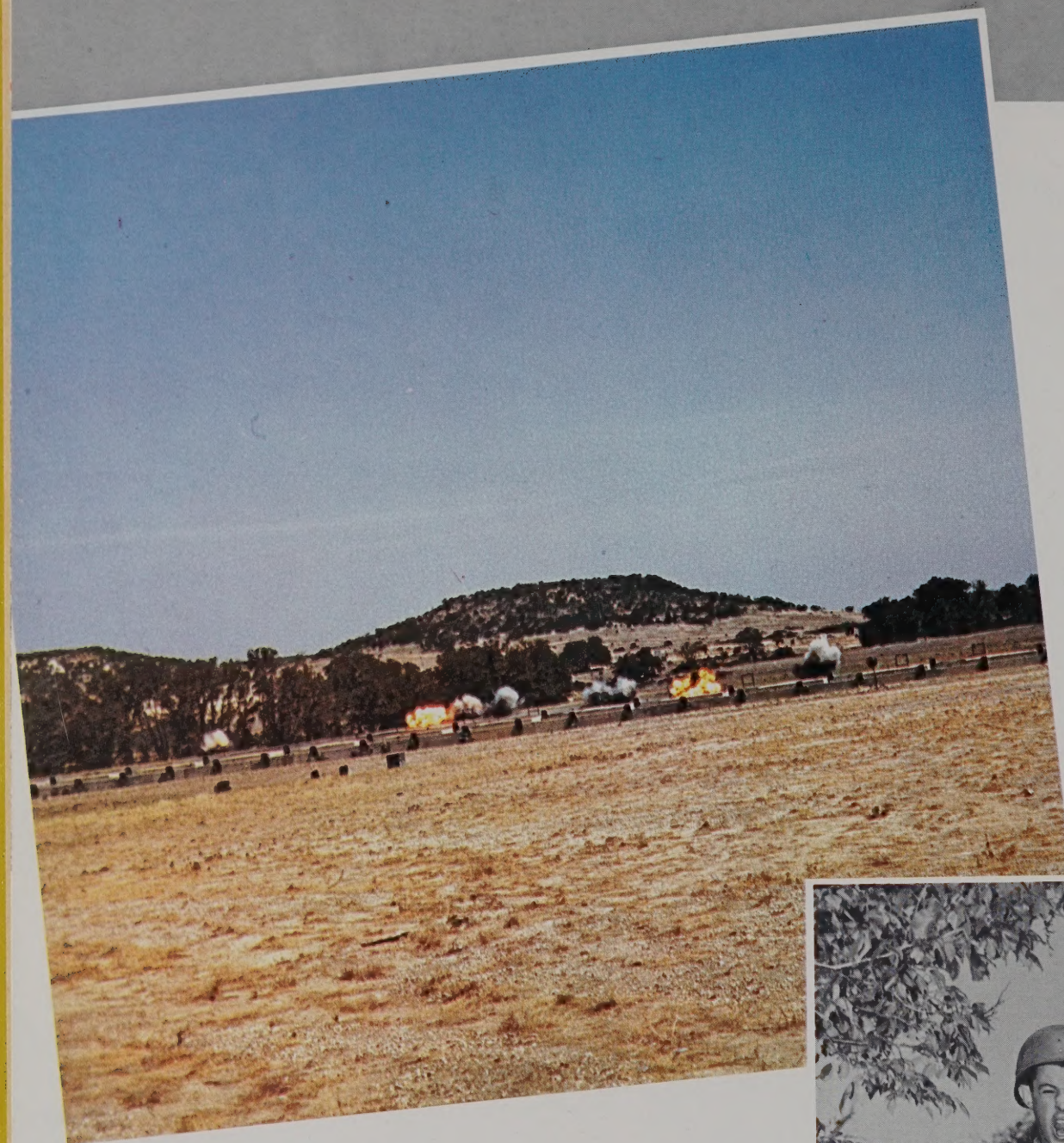
Soon afterwards the Division plunged into action again. It went through the Siegfried Line in the wake of the 90th Infantry Division, drove to the Kyll River, and after a brief respite, unleashed a drive that carried it across the Rhine River.

By March 1945, the 4th had straddled the Main River and continued to press into Czechoslovakia, where it was mopping up last resistance as V-E Day dawned.

When the war ended, the Division had won many awards from the United States and its Allies, including the French Croix de Guerre, which all members of the Division are authorized to wear today in the form of the Fourragere. In five campaigns across Europe the 4th Armored played a gigantic role in crumbling Hitler's dream of world conquest.

Later the Division was given an occupation assignment at Landshut, Germany, where it stayed until departure for the United States early in 1946. The Division was inactivated on April 25, 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.





The Division was reborn several years later, on June 15, 1954. At that time there was a formal presentation of colors and standards from Lieutenant General I. D. White, Fourth Army Commander, to Brigadier General John K. Waters, Acting 4th Armored Division Commander. The Division which had helped change the course of history 10 years before was again on the active list.

The ceremony over, officers and men quickly returned to their units to commence the rigorous schedule aimed at bringing the new 4th Armored to the heights it had attained a decade before.

The cadre — those men who would instruct later arrivals — reported for indoctrination. Emphasis was placed on the practical rather than theoretical instruction. Filler personnel for the units arrived at the rate of 100 per day, and by late June more than one third of the authorized strength was present for duty.

Commanding the 4th Armored was Major General Thomas J. H. Trapnell, a distinguished veteran of the Philippines, the Bataan Death March, Korea, and Indo-China.

The intensive training soon blossomed into a combined 6,000 man infantry-tank operation on Exercise Blue Bolt, held on Fort Hood terrain from February to early March, 1955. Its purpose was to test Armor in the atomic age.

Playing the role of Aggressor forces, the 4th opposed U.S. troops in mock warfare, but all the principles learned during the preceding months were played to the smallest detail.

Approximately 400 enlisted men left the division in April 1955 as cadre for the 3d Armored Division which was reactivated at Fort Knox, Kentucky, two months later.



Later, on May 5, after months of specialized training at Camp Irwin, California, a select group of men from the Division's 22d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, 510th Armored Infantry Battalion, and 24th Armored Engineer Battalion served in the first actual atomic-blast maneuver in history at Camp Desert Rock, Nevada.

During the summer and fall months of 1955 the Division steadily grew in strength. Men poured in from all corners of the globe to fill the 4th Armored for the eagerly awaited Exercise Sage Brush, billed as the largest joint Army-Air Force maneuver ever held in the United States.

Tanks and other tracked vehicles rolled across the reservation day and night. Artillery, tank and rifle ranges were in constant use from dawn to dusk. Mechanics renewed their acquaintance with every nut and bolt on their vehicles.

In September, Major General Willaim N. Gillmore — artilleryman and paratrooper — took command of the Division.

From October to December all but three battalions of the 4th participated in the giant 140,000 man atomic maneuver in Louisiana. The 37th Tank Battalion, 512th Armored Infantry Battalion and 66th Armored Field Artillery Battalion remained at Fort Hood to prepare for the Division's 1956 task of training replacements.

Cast in the role of Aggressors again, for Sage Brush, the men of the 4th Armored — clad in green tunics and red soft hats — began the attack on November 15. Supported by infantry, air power, and atomic weapons, the Aggressor Division rolled up the mileage and wound up on the banks of the Red River — its objective — in seven days.

The new 4th Armored lived up to the reputation of its battle-renowned predecessor. The two months maneuver proved that the tankers who had spearheaded the drive for 100 miles were ready "to give a good account of themselves if they should be called to engage an enemy," according to Aggressor ground forces commander, Major General Paul D. Adams.

Shortly after the Division returned to Fort Hood, its replacement training mission began. Now 15 years old, the 4th Armored is training some 25,000 advanced infantry, artillery, armor, and basic trainees in 1956.

The missions of the 4th Armored Division in 1956 are to train replacements for service in other Army units world wide, and to remain, as always, ready for combat.



MISSION

1. *The success of all military operations requires that definite objectives be established.*

2. *For the guidance of the command for the current period, and the foreseeable future, five major objectives are enunciated as follows:*

a. *To produce replacements better than any others being trained in the U. S. Army today.*

b. *To establish a maintenance standing of not less than "Excellent," with particular emphasis on vehicular maintenance.*



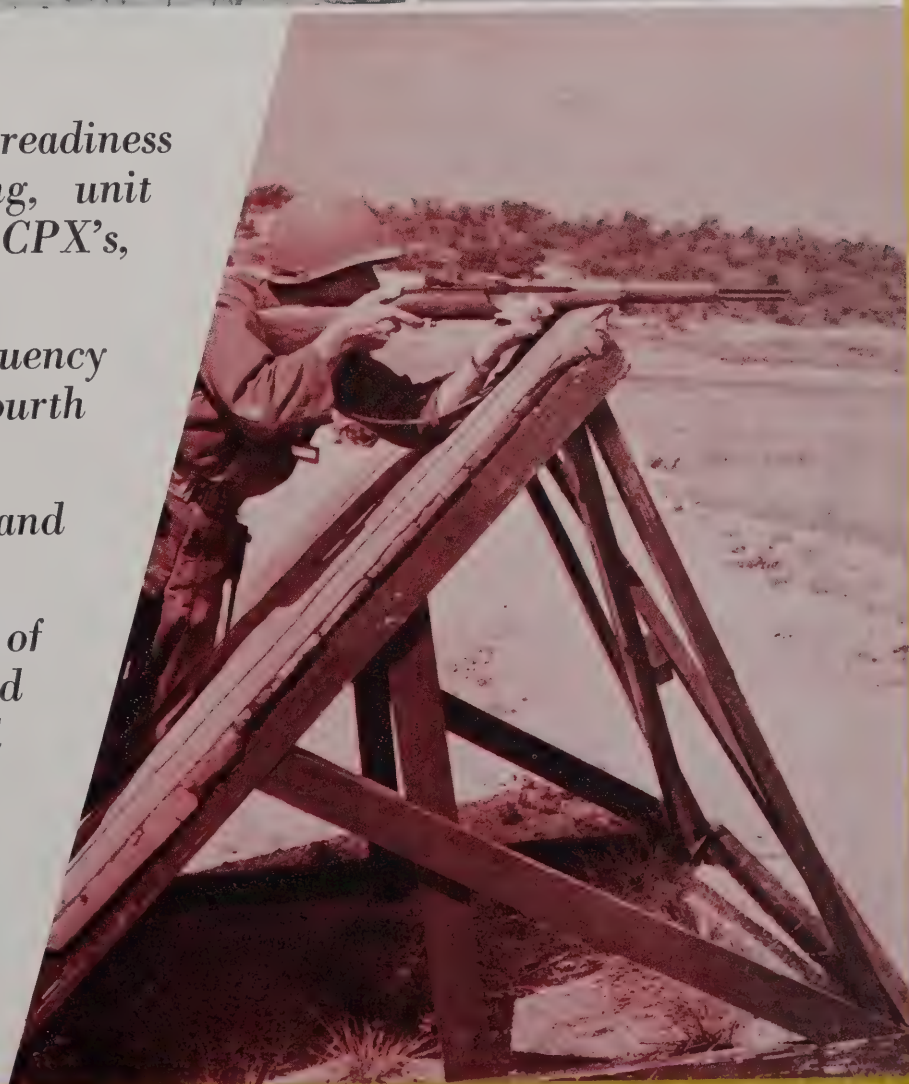


c. To maintain operational readiness chiefly through postcycle training, unit schools in tactics and techniques, CPX's, and communication exercises.

d. To have the lowest delinquency and AWOL and accident rate in Fourth Army.

e. To be the best "Spit and Polish" Division in the Army.

3. As in combat, the efficiency of all unit commanders will be judged on their ability to "take" and hold the assigned objectives.





4th ARMORED MARCH



1. Gallant soldiers all are we
Of the Fighting Fourth A.D.
We will train and fight
With all our might.
Together we'll push to victory.
With the will to dare and do,
We will thrust our armor through.
Keep our spirits up,
And we'll raise our cup
To the Rolling Fourth, the Breakthrough Team.



2. We're the Fighting Fourth A.D.
We've got guts and high esprit.
When the going's tough,
We're mean and rough.
Try us once and then you'll see.
With our tanks in mud or slush,
Through the sand and through the brush.
We'll ring the bell.
We'll give 'em hell
For the Fighting Fourth, the Breakthrough Team.



The Main Gate

Division Headquarters



FORT HOOD SCENES



Post Exchange

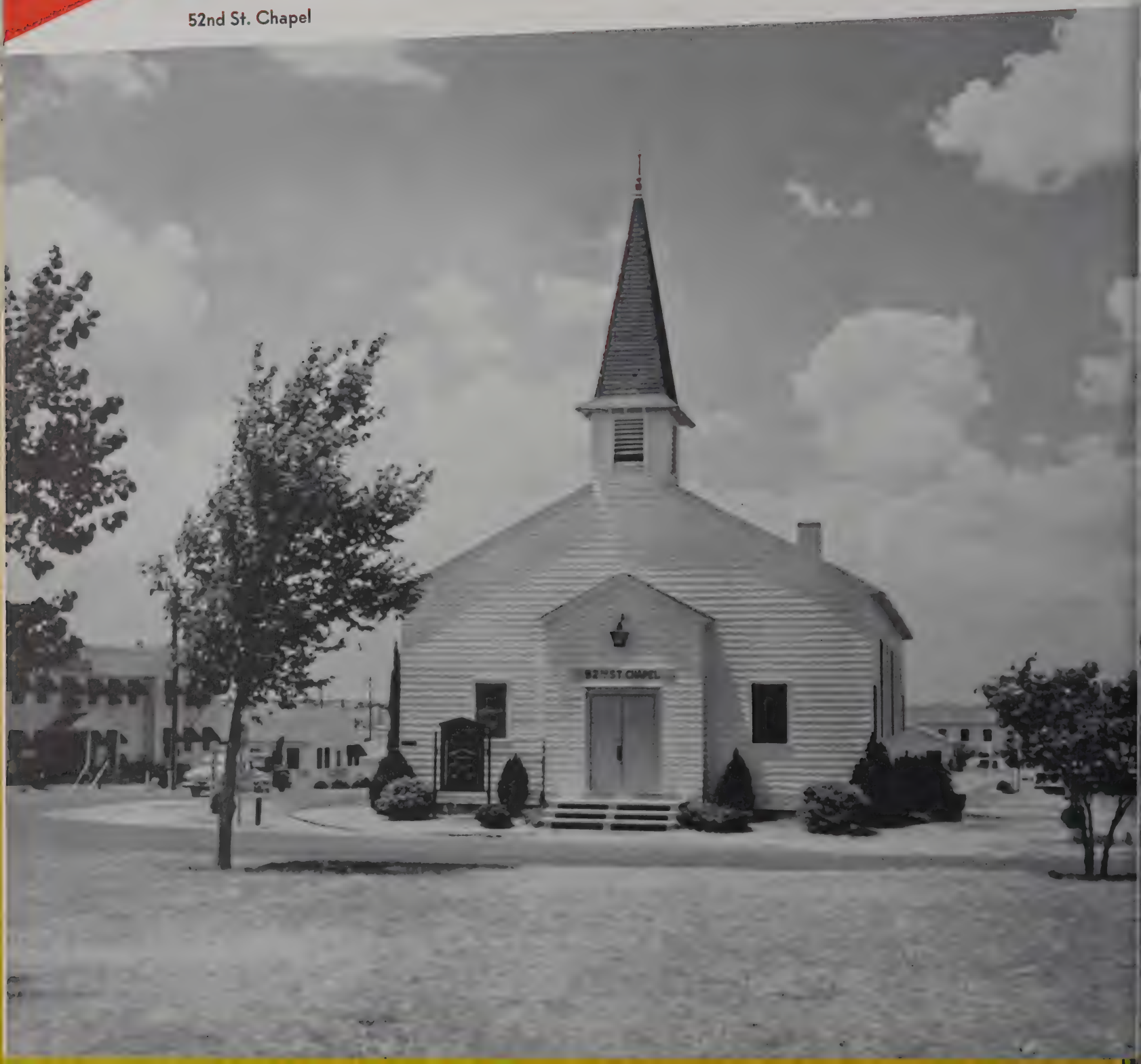






FAMILIAR SCENES

52nd St. Chapel





Theater

Service Club





A Message from the Commanding General...

HEADQUARTERS 4th ARMORED DIVISION
Office of the Commanding General
Fort Hood, Texas

TO THE TRAINEES OF THE 4th ARMORED DIVISION:

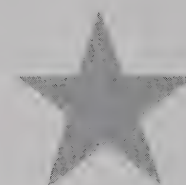
This publication contains a pictorial review of the eight weeks of basic training you have undergone with the 4th Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas.

It portrays your entire basic training cycle — arrival at the Trainee Processing Center, activities on the ranges, in the training areas, classrooms, motor pools, and in the barracks. It records your gradual transition from civilian to soldier.

Only through the individual and combined efforts of each trainee and trainer has this transition been possible. Of these efforts on your part you can be extremely proud.

It is necessary that you remember, and practice frequently, the many things you have learned as a trainee in the 4th Armored Division. In this way you will maintain your readiness for combat should the need arise.

I take this opportunity to wish you success in the service of your country as a member of the United States Army.



MAJOR GENERAL
VERDI B. BARNES
Commanding General

Major General Verdi B. Barnes was born in Los Angeles, California, on May 11, 1907. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1928, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery.

His assignments prior to World War II included duty at Fort Bliss, Texas; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and as an instructor at the Field Artillery School.

During World War II the General served with the 1st Infantry Division through the Sicilian campaign, Battle of the Bulge, and successive operations. In December 1944 he was named Chief of Staff.

After the war he was assigned to G-3 (Operations) of the Army Ground Forces in Washington, D. C., and Fort Monroe, Virginia. In 1948, following graduation from the National War College, he was appointed to the Joint Strategic Plans Group of the Joint Staff, and in June 1950 became a member of the Staff and Faculty of the National War College.

He went to Korea in August 1951 as Commanding General of the 3d Infantry Division Artillery, in which capacity he served until July 26, 1952. The following month he was appointed Deputy Commandant of the Army War College.

In August 1954 he became Deputy Chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group for Spain. He took command of the 4th Armored Division in September 1956.

General Barnes has been awarded the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star, and French Legion of Honor, among his decorations.

Brigadier General David W. Traub was born in Syracuse, N. Y., December 20, 1902. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1928, after having attended Cornell University for two years.

The General came to the division as Artillery Commander in February 1956. He became Assistant Division Commander in June.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War II, he became the Deputy Chief of Transportation, European Theater of Operations. He remained in Europe in this capacity throughout the war.

In 1949 he was assigned to the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., for duty in the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When NATO was formed, he served additionally as the U. S. Logistics and Materiel Planner with the organization's Standing Group.

General Traub was assigned to the Far East in April 1953, and was G-4 of the Korean Communications Zone and later for the Eighth Army. He assumed the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff, J-5, at United Nations and Far East Command Headquarters, Tokyo, in October 1954.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre, Order of the British Empire.



BRIGADIER GENERAL
DAVID W. TRAUB
Assistant Division Commander



COLONEL
SAMUEL M. HOGAN
Chief of Staff



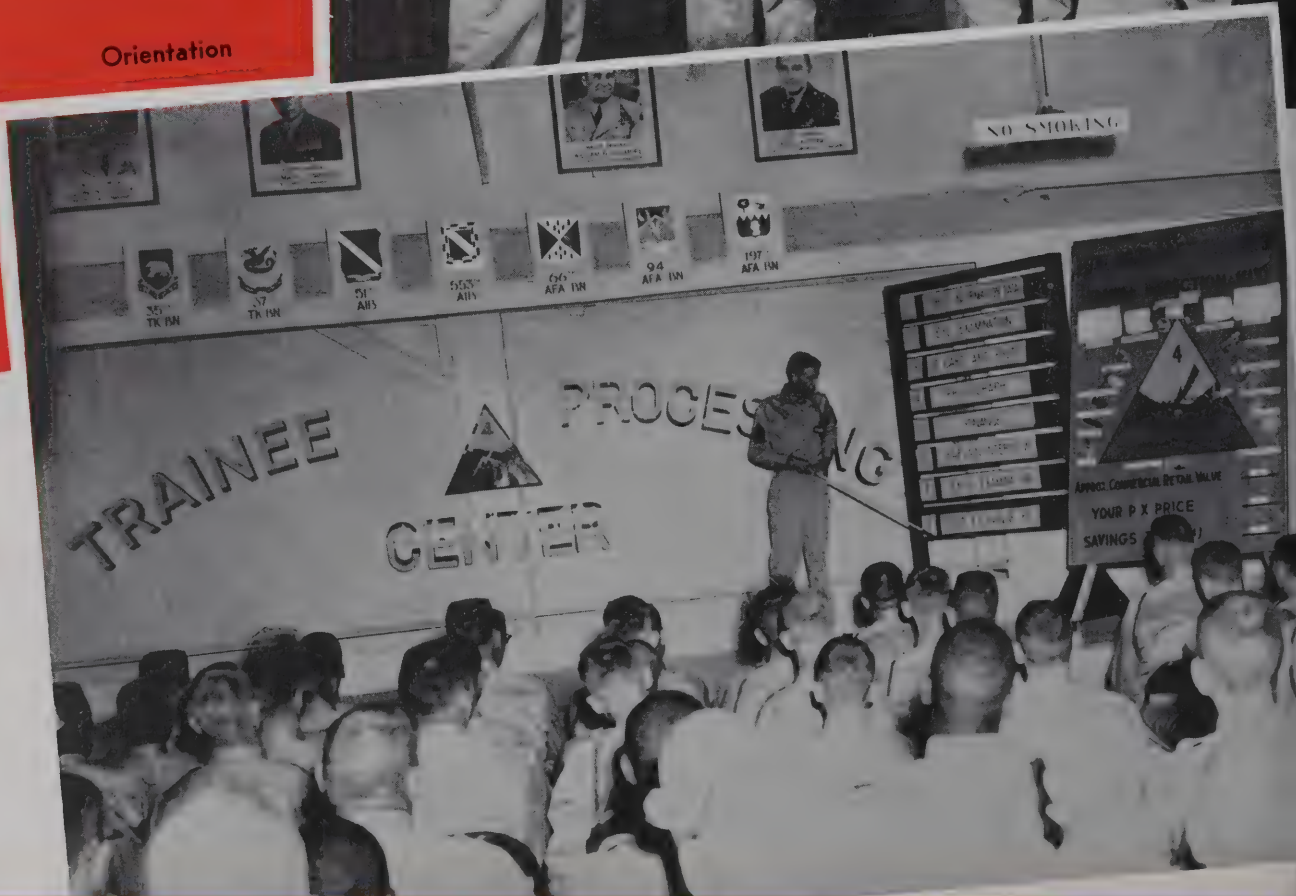
Arriving at Fort Hood

Eye Examination



Finger Printing

Orientation



PHYSICAL TRAINING





DRILL . . .



INSPECTION



Barracks



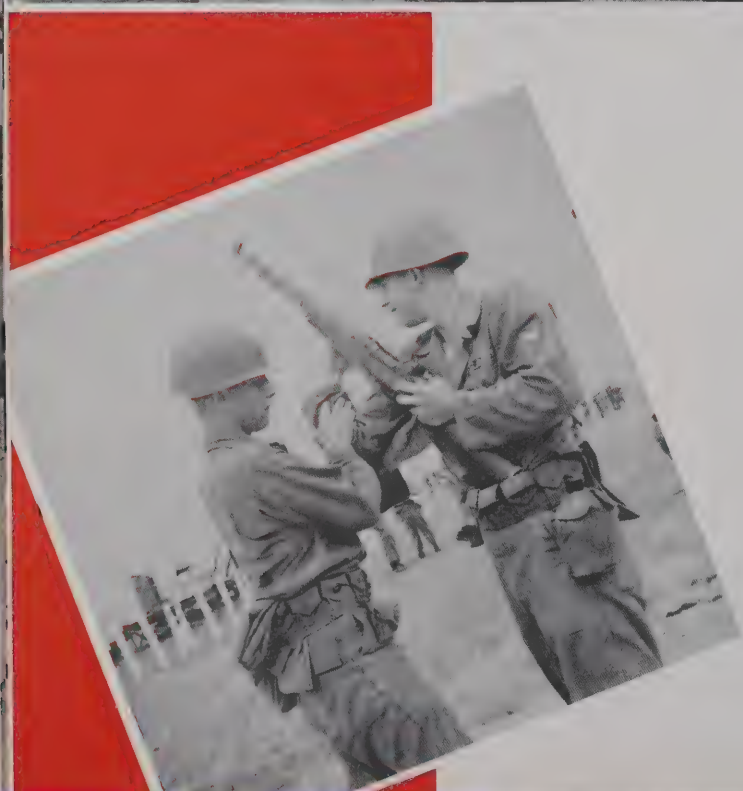
In Ranks

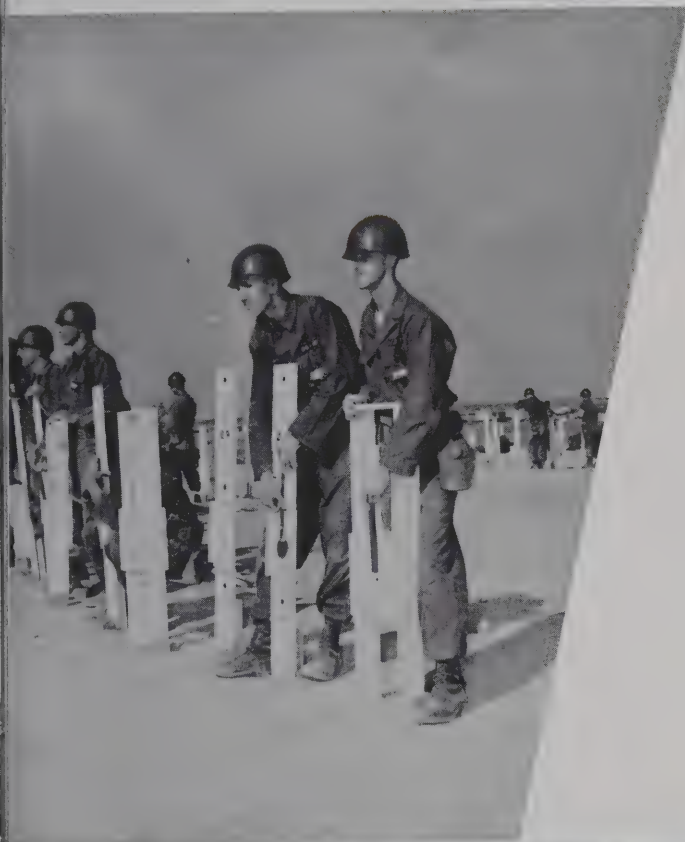
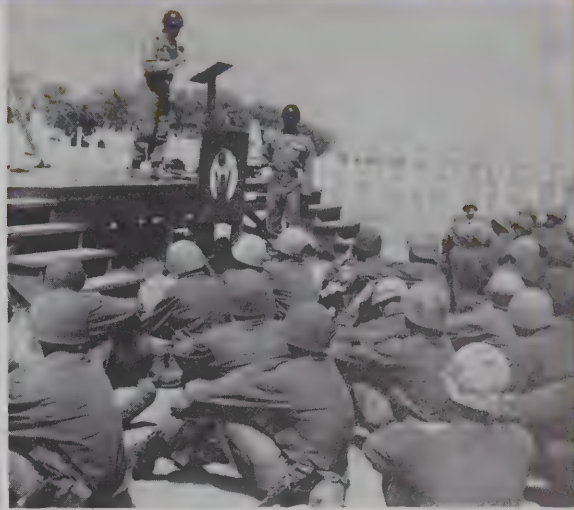
Field





PRELIMINARY RIFLE INSTRUCTION





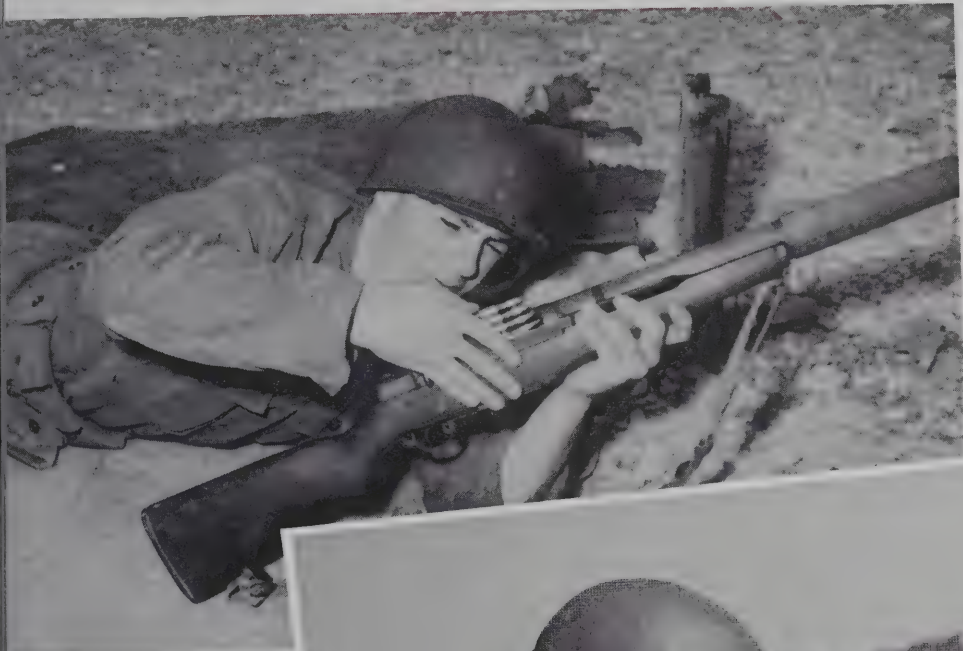
ASSEMBLY
AND
DISASSEMBLY
M-1



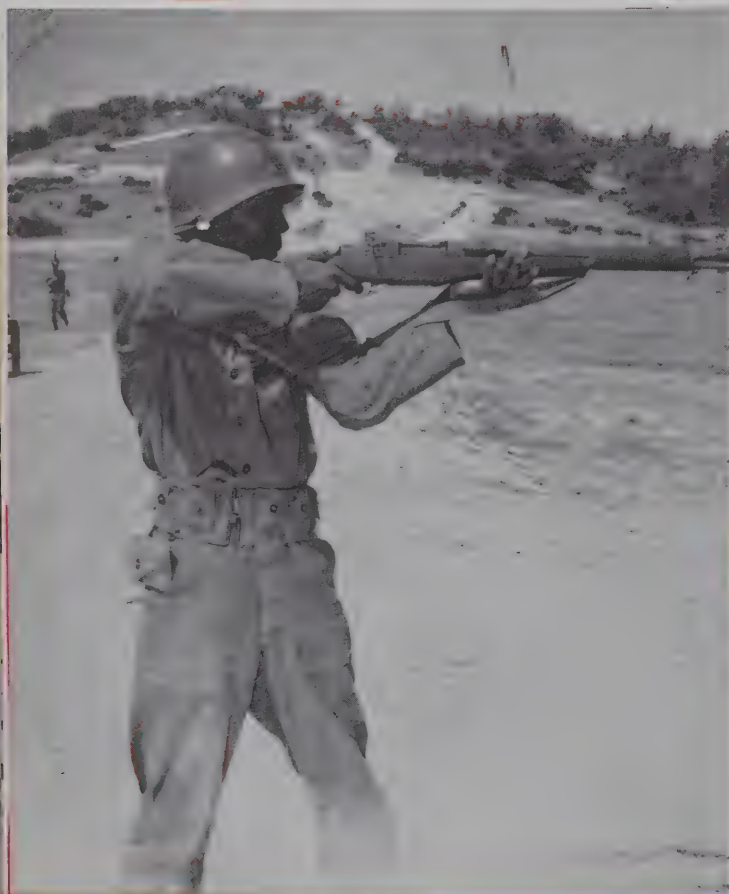




THE M-1 RIFLE . . .
. . . ON THE RANGE



TRAINING WITH THE M-1 RIFLE





TARGET AREA





CARBINE

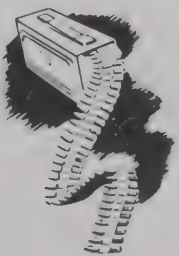


CARBINE FIRING



MACHINE
GUN
S
Q
U
A
R
E



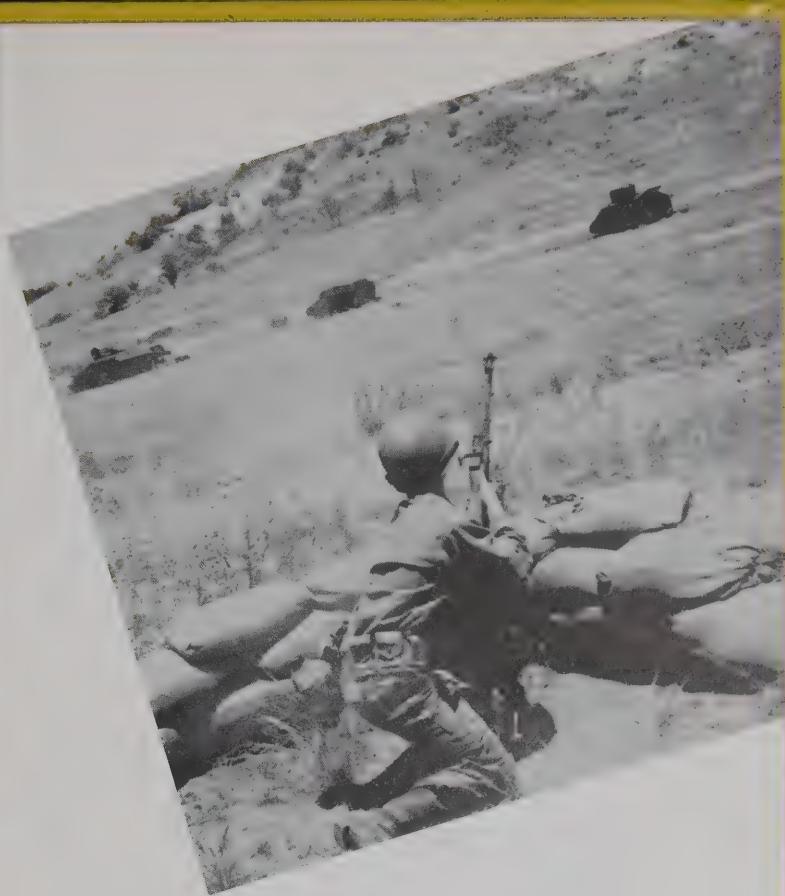






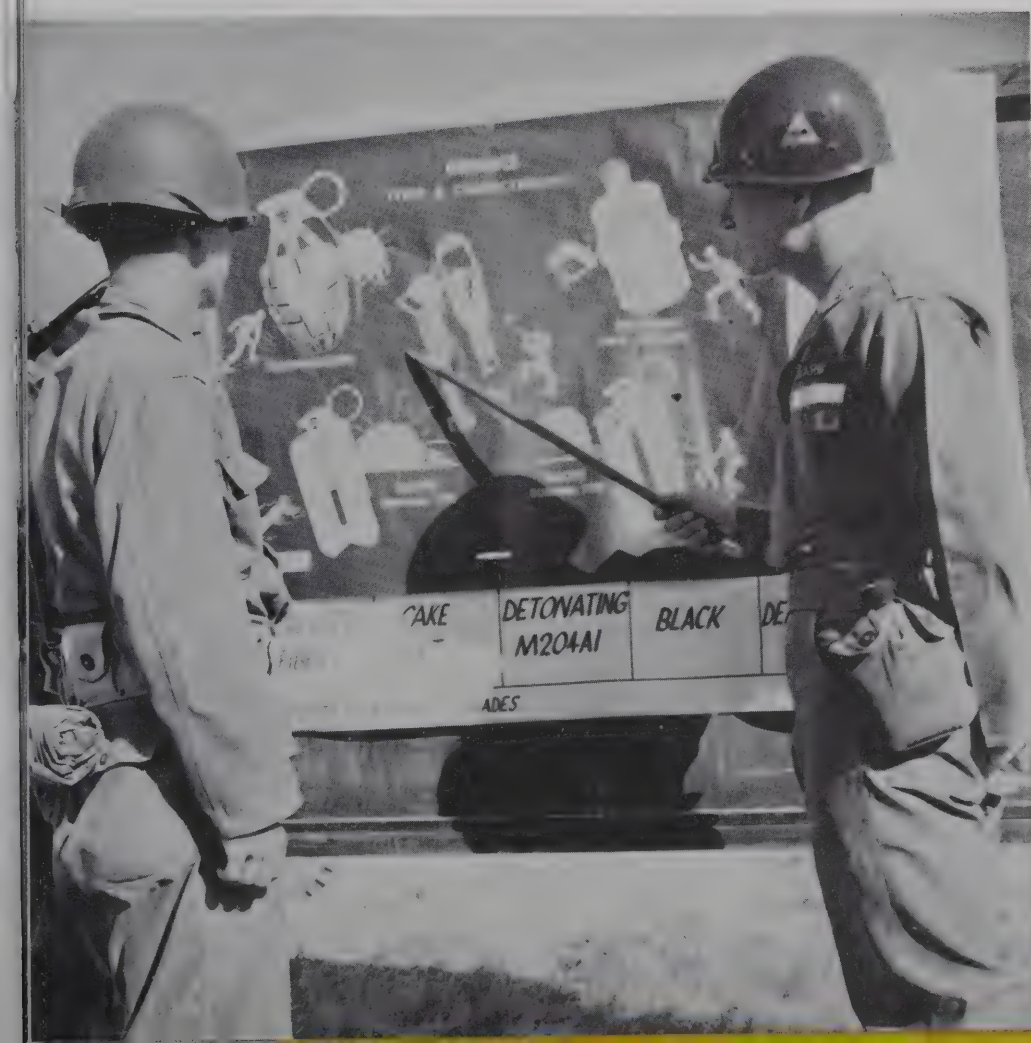
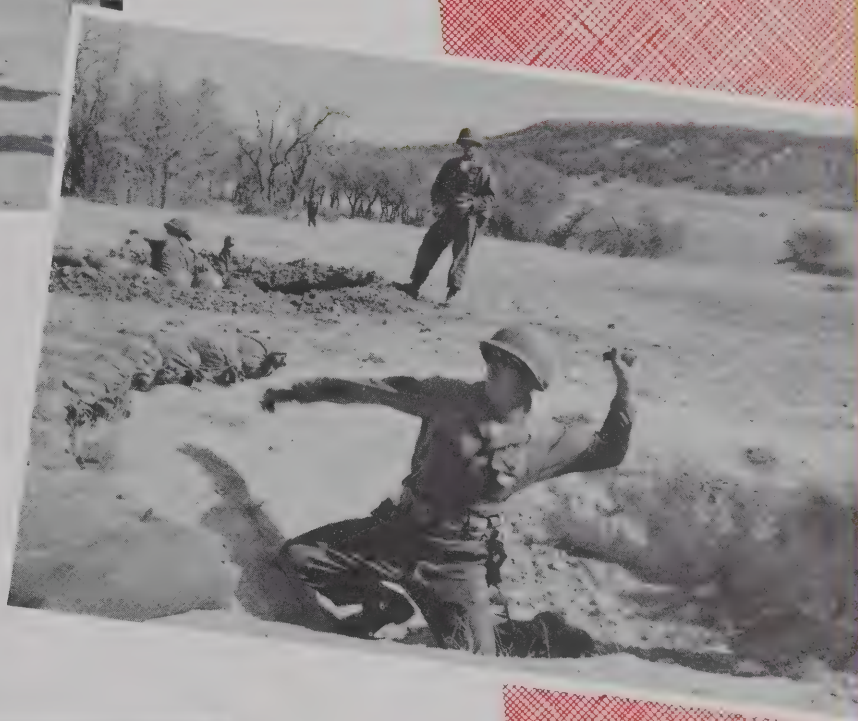
RIFLE GRENADES





HAND GRENADES







ROCKET LAUNCHERS







**WORKING WITH
THE ROCKET
LAUNCHERS**





BAYONET DRILL





CONFIDENCE COURSE







MINES





MINE WARFARE



COVER AND CONCEALMENT





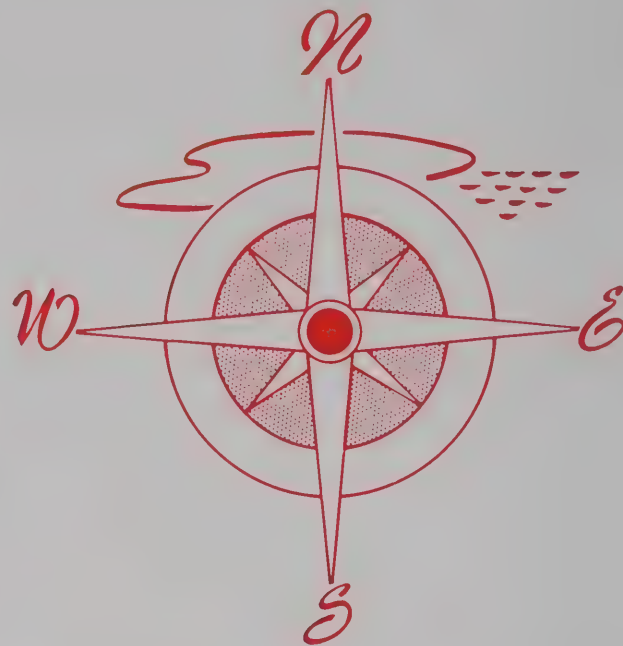


CAMOUFLAGE



PRACTICE

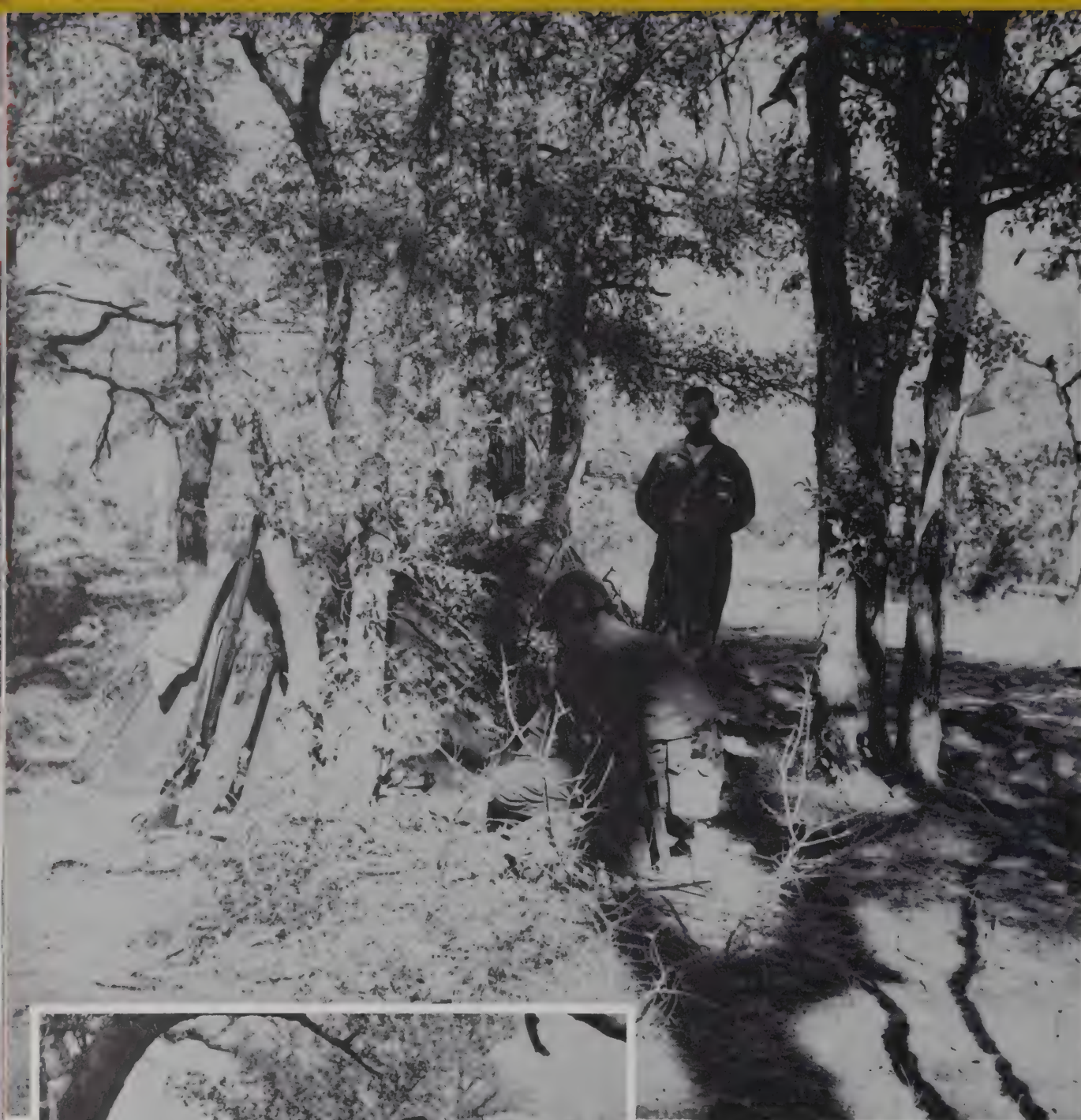






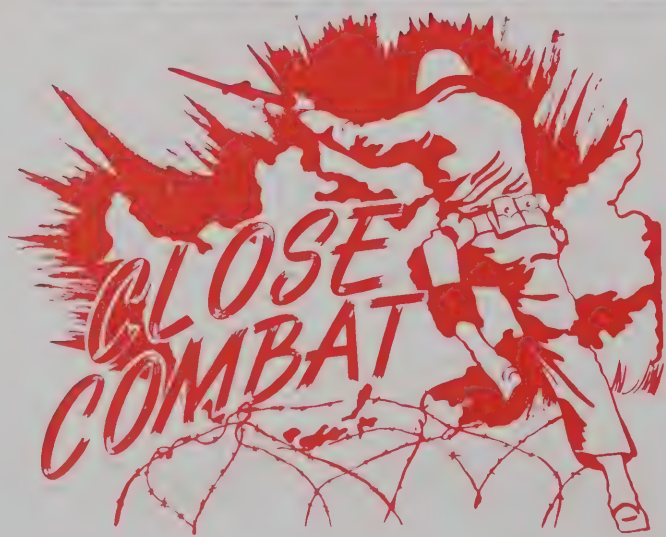
MAP AND COMPASS TRAINING





BIVOUAC AREA







INFILTRATION COURSE







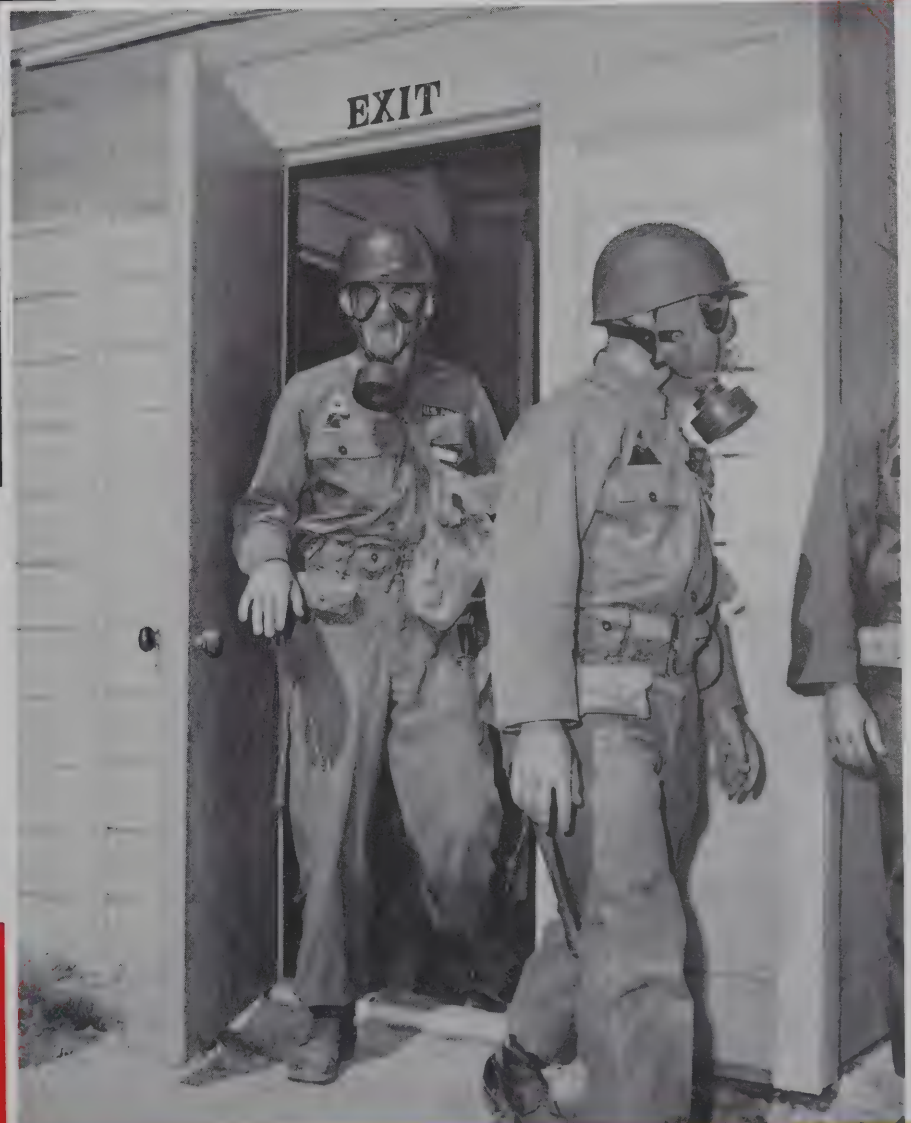


CHEMICAL WARFARE

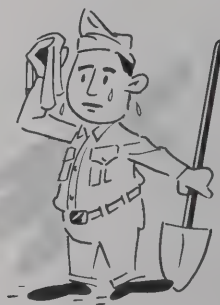
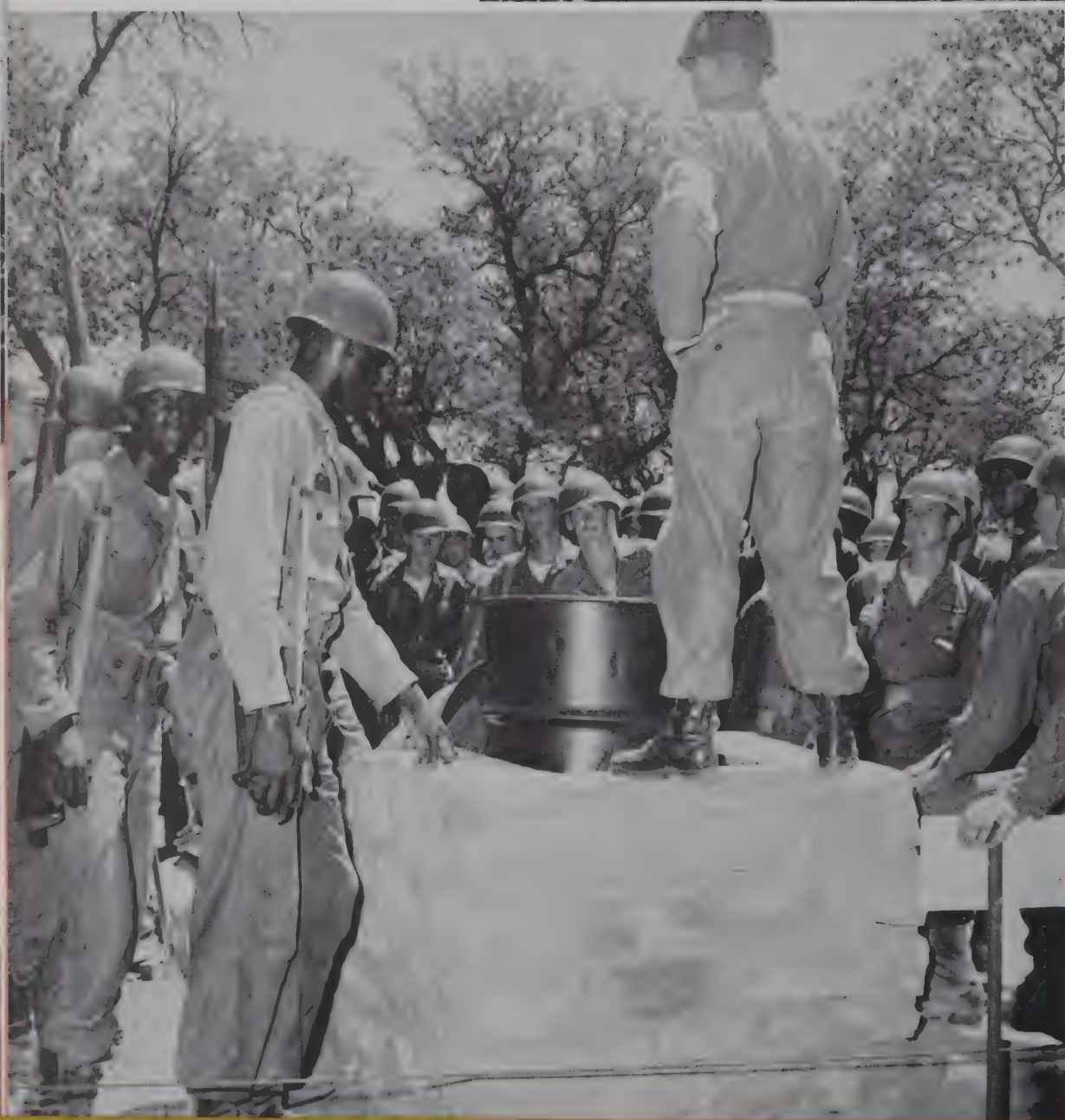




THE GAS CHAMBER



FIELD SANITATION







PASSING
IN REVIEW





Final Review



Graduation





The ARMY

as a career

A full-time soldier has the satisfaction of serving the defense and welfare of his country, knowing his job is secure as long as he does his job well. Steady income, advancement in rank, annual leaves with pay, health and family benefits, plus a coordinated retirement plan are a few of the advantages automatically enjoyed with a service record.

The United States Army has continually made available every advantage that will induce physical and mental development of an individual, which enhances his realization of better living . . . for himself, his community and his country. The Army provides schools for specialist training in all phases of its operation. In addition to the educational values these various academic centers afford, the career soldier will have opportunities to broaden this academic study with first-hand visits to many interesting countries of the world.

These advantages are a privilege of an Army career. No other business or organization in the world today can offer the freedom and broad scope of choices in selection of a secure future . . . a career in which to grow and develop for a personal fulfillment of better living among free people.

YOUR

future and education with YOUR ARMY

The Army wants men who can use their heads as well as their hands. Because of this, it encourages ambitious soldiers to continue their schooling while on active duty. To help them do this, the Army has set up an extensive Troop Information and Education Program. Soldiers who continue their education while in the Army find themselves better prepared for civilian life when they return to it.

Most of us know something about the education benefits of the GI Bills which were a great boon to the veterans of World War II and of Korea who returned to school *after* their period of service. Few people, however, are aware of the educational opportunities that are found *within* the Army today. A soldier can go to school while in the Army and prepare himself to receive an eighth grade certificate from the Army, a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate from his home State, or even a degree from an American college. Besides this, there are many useful vocational and technical courses open to him.

USAFI, the United States Armed Forces Institute, is a permanent educational organization of the Department of Defense. It supplies educational services and materials to members of the Armed Forces. Over 100,000 Army personnel are now enrolled in its extensive program. There are almost 150 USAFI correspondence courses such as English, mathematics, history, and other subjects normally taught in high schools, trade schools, and junior colleges. Nationally known civilian educators selected the textbooks and devised the tests used.

A USAFI education is the most economical you can find. An initial fee of \$2 covers your complete schooling cost. You may take as many courses as you desire as long as your work is satisfactory and you complete one course before selecting the next.





The Army will assist all personnel, enlisted men and officers, in the payment of tuition to the amount of 75 percent, up to a maximum of \$7.50 for each hour or point credit taken. Thus, a soldier taking 6 hours of college work at a cost of \$12 an hour will have a total tuition of \$72. The Army will pay \$45 ($\$7.50 \times 6$ hours), and the student must pay the balance of \$27 and purchase textbooks and special materials from his own personal funds. Many schools will allow him to pay his part of the tuition on an installment basis.

The Academic Levels of Instruction Include

1. INTERMEDIATE
(5th Through 8th Grades)
2. HIGH SCHOOL
(9th Through 12th Grades)
3. TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL
(Generally on High School Level)
4. COLLEGE AND
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OVERSEA BRANCHES

University oversea branches have made the American university campus worldwide. In the Caribbean area, a serviceman can enroll for courses taught by faculty members of Louisiana State University. The University of Maryland makes similar arrangements for soldiers in Europe. The University of California serves the Pacific area, the University of Hawaii conducts classes for men in the central Pacific islands, and the University of Alaska serves troops in that territory.

Each university determines its own entrance requirements. When a serviceman completes any of these courses, he can be sure he will receive the academic credits granted by the sponsoring institution.



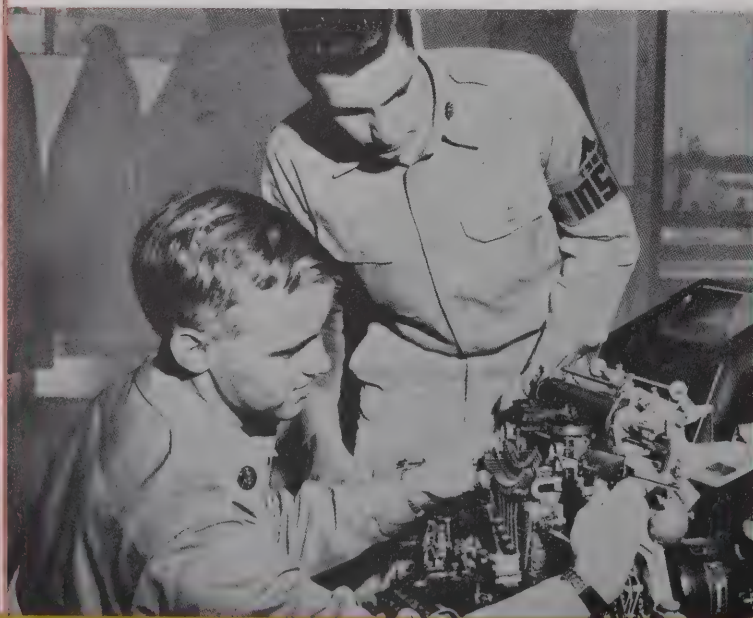
U. S. ARMY

technical schools and what they teach

Army schools teach more different kinds of subjects than perhaps any other single school, college, or university in the world. There's a 300-page Army School Catalog (Department of the Army Pamphlet 20-21) which lists and briefly describes all of the school courses. You will not get all of that information in these few pages. However, here's a partial listing of the great variety of general fields of study which you will find in Army schools:

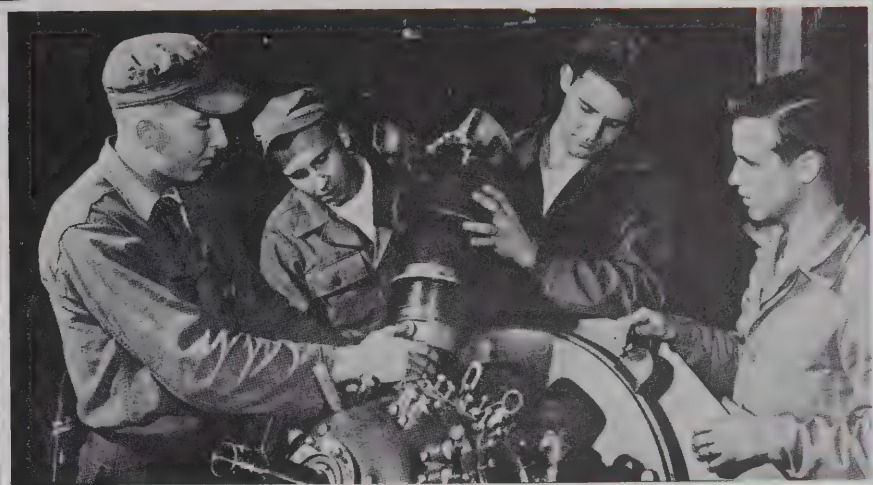
Accounting
Airplane Maintenance and Repair
Automotive Operation and Repair
Business Machines Operation and Repair
Chemical Laboratory Techniques
Construction
Cryptography
Diesel Engine Repair
Drafting
Electricity
Electronics
Explosives Handling
Food Service and Management
Gasoline Engine Repair
Heating and Ventilating
Helicopter Operation and Repair
Languages
Laundry Operation
Mapmaking
Marine Engineering
Medical Care
Medical Laboratory Techniques
Motion Picture Photography
Office Methods and Management

Optical Instruments Repair
Packing and Crating
Personnel Procedures
Pharmacy
Photography
Physical Therapy
Printing
Psychology
Public Information
Radar
Radio Operation and Repair
Railway Operation and Maintenance
Refrigeration
Social Work
Sound Recording
Stevedoring
Tabulating Machine Operation and Repair
Telephone Equipment Installation and Repair
Television Operation and Repair
Transportation and Distribution Management
Warehousing and Storage
Watch Repair
Welding
Woodworking



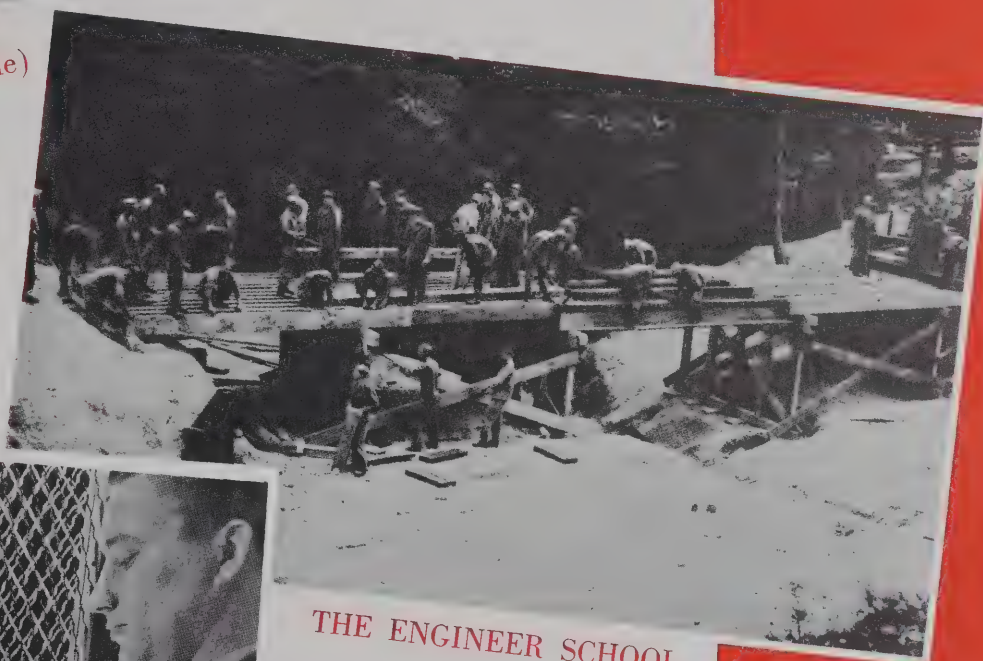
GUIDED MISSILES

AA & GM BRANCH, TAS



THE ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL
(Antiaircraft and Guided Missile)



THE ENGINEER SCHOOL



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S SCHOOL
and THE FINANCE SCHOOL

THE SIGNAL SCHOOL



TRAVEL

an important part of your
education in today's army



Great Britain



France



Italy



Germany



Japan

YOUR

role in the world of today . . .



As a soldier you will help shape the destiny of all people. Therefore your choice of the Army as a career must be pursued with faithfulness. Faithfulness to God, to yourself and your country. To uphold the moral and governing dignity of our American way of life . . . you must project your best efforts. Your efforts to become a better soldier and a better citizen will contribute to the making of a better world.





COLONEL ANTHONY T. KLIENTZ, JR.
Combat Command "C"
Commander



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
C. D. WOMACK
Battalion Commander

"D"

Company

25th RECONNAISSANCE
BATTALION



LIEUTENANT
NORMAN C. VIK
Company Commander



SECOND LIEUTENANT L. R. ANDRUS
Platoon Leader

"D" COMPANY



MASTER SERGEANT W. T. MILLER
First Sergeant



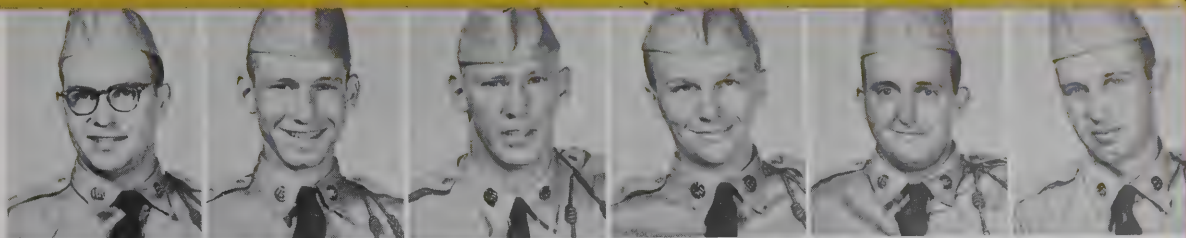
COOKS: PFC Roy Harrold, SFC Abe Coker, SFC Stanley Napora.

SUPPLY: Cpl Barrett, Pvt Tripp, SFC DeVore.

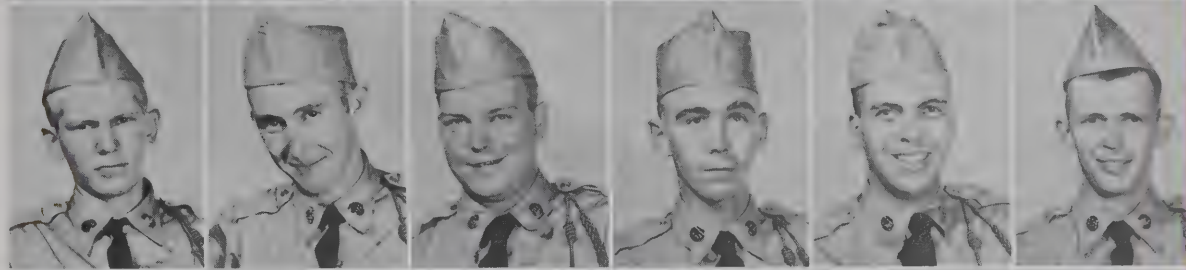


FIELD CADRE: SFC Collins, SFC Horton, Sp2 Perrault, Sp3 Belville, Sp3 Kimmel, Sp3 Jarred, Pvt Sawyer, Sp2 Wilkins, Sp2 Arvin.

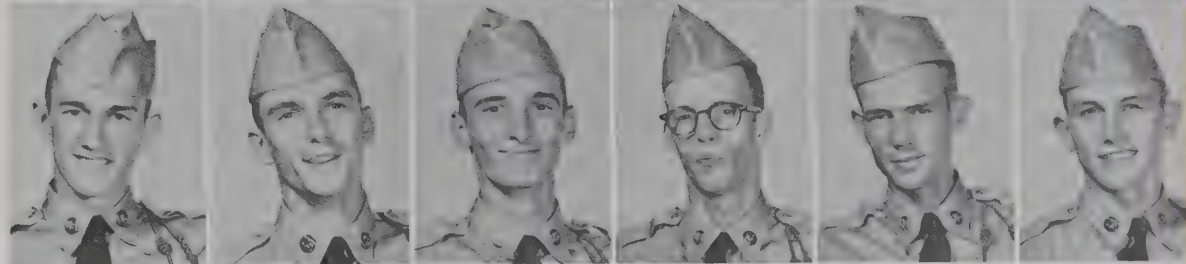
Acker, Dean R.
Adkins, Ozie
Albright, James R.
Anderson, David R.
Appleman, Carlos R.
Ashbaugh, William K.



Baisden, Billy F.
Ball, Monroe H.
Bard, George W.
Barngrover, Ronald D.
Beadle, David H.
Beasley, Earl J., Jr.

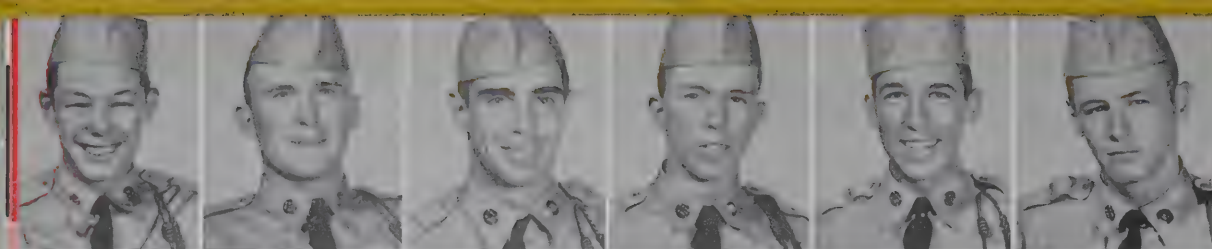


Benchoff, Roger J.
Benjamin, Ronald D.
Benton, Bobby R.
Bernard, William P.
Bolden, Jesse R.
Bowman, Norman D.

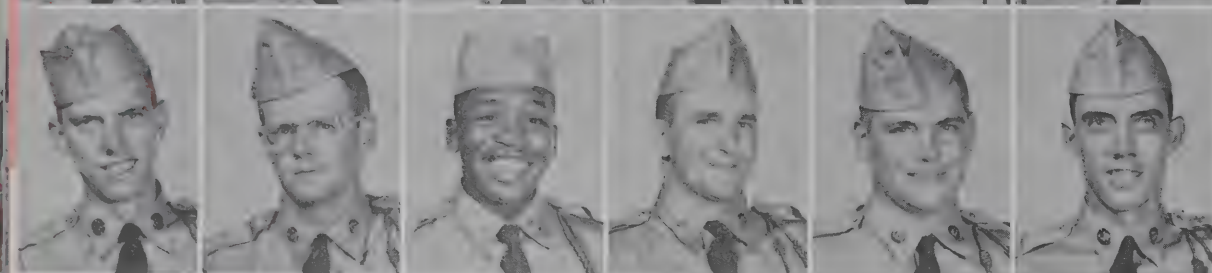


Brandau, Adam C.
Bravick, Joel K.
Brittain, Jimmie D.
Brown, Robert G.
Bruins, Jackie A.
Bunch, Roosevelt





Burton, Bobby J.
Cage, William E.
Caslavka, Lynne D.
Christensen, Carlton R.
Christian, Richard C.
Clark, James W.



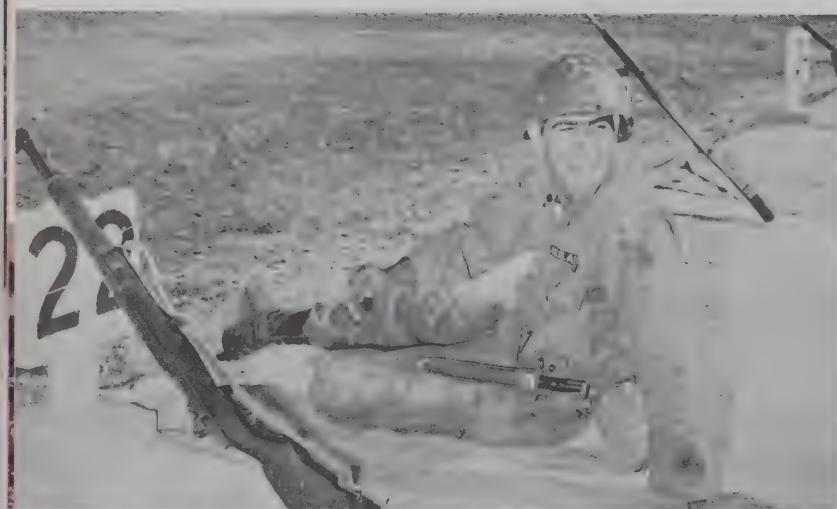
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Cooke, Rodney P.
Cooper, Albert
Cooper, Joe D.
Cordell, Henry L.
Core, Hilbert L.



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Crawford, Eddie L., Jr.
Croft, William G.
Curtis, Clarence L.
Dallesandro, Gerald R.
Dam, John, Jr.



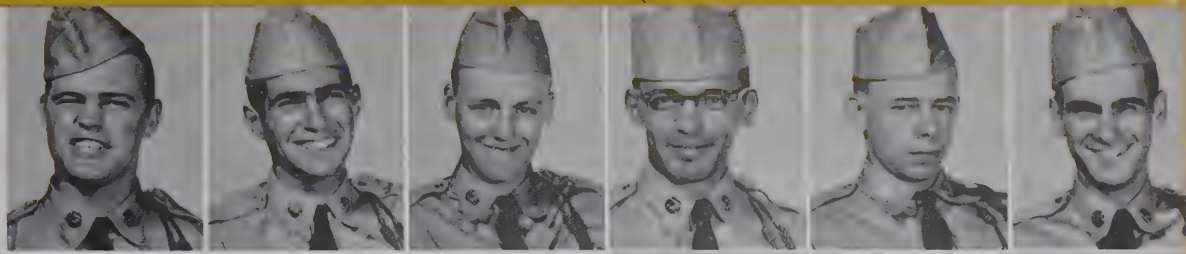
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De Capua, William C.
Doerr, Robert F.
Elliott, Roy L.
Everson, Landa C.
Eyler, Larry L.



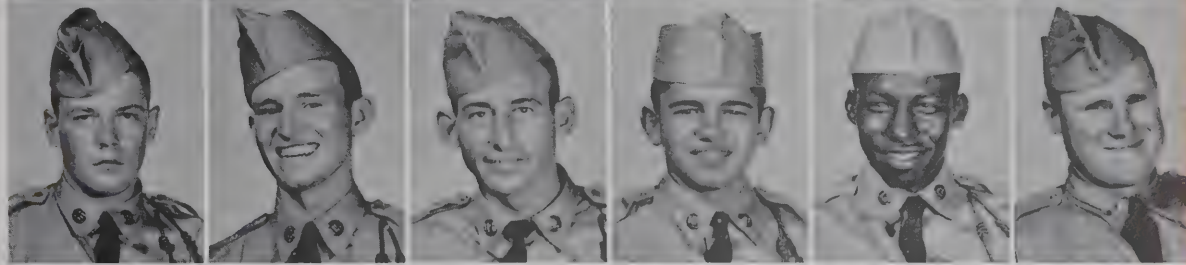
M-1 RANGE



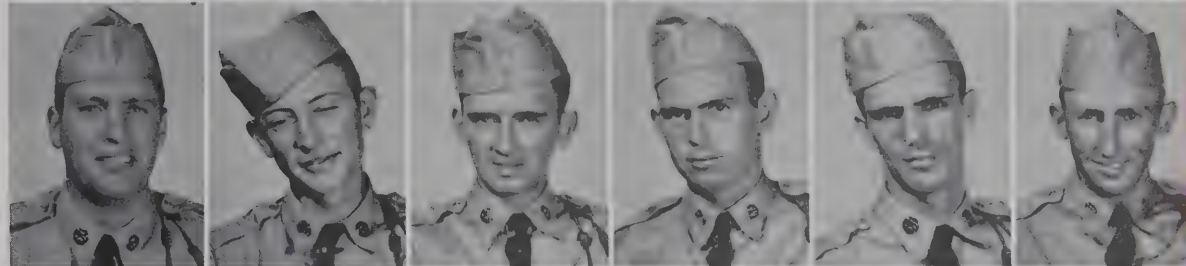
Farrow, Paul A.
Fazio, Eugene C.
Ferguson, Ernest T.
Ferrarelli, Anthony A.
Ferrey, Jimmy R.
Fieck, Richard C.



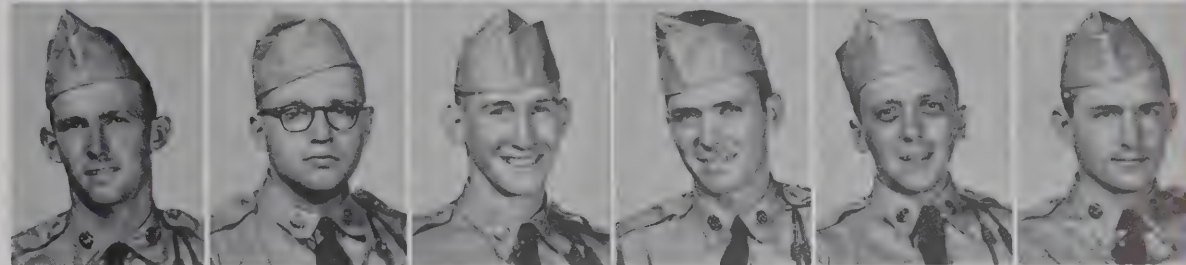
Fitzer, Vernon C.
Force, Samuel E.
Ford, Thomas D.
Gannon, Joseph M., Jr.
Garrett, Paul L.
Gehrt, Arlen D.



Gorkowski, Forrest E.
Gosnell, Ronald L.
Gosser, Glendale L.
Gray, Vernon C.
Grubbs, William H.
Gulbro, Gerald B.

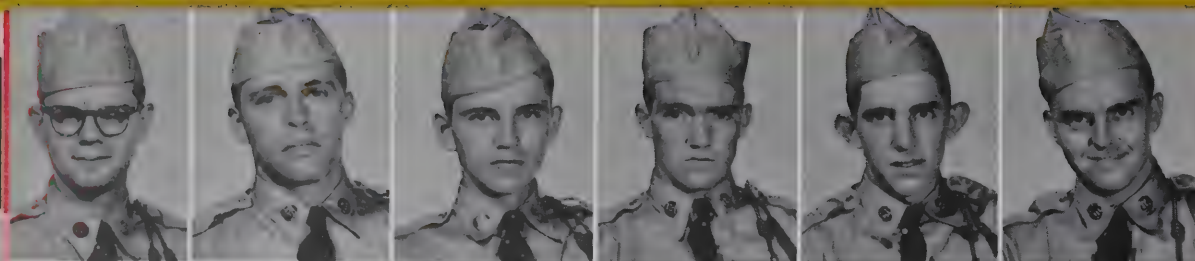


Hairston, Bobby E.
Hershey, Rice A., Jr.
Hess, Edward L.
Hester, Royce H.
Holland, Harvey C.
Hollering, Edward

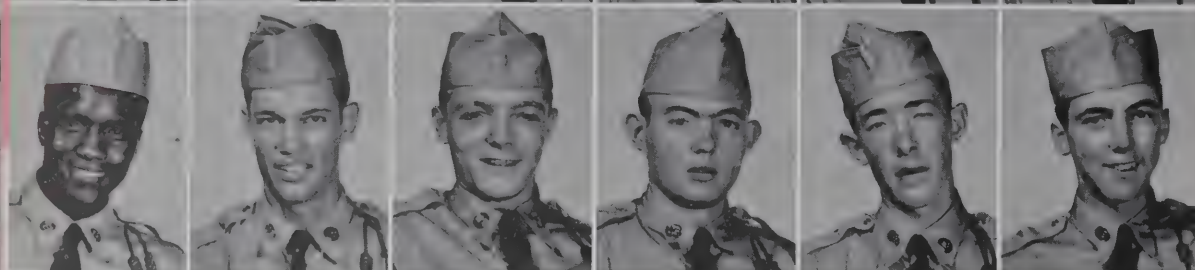


RIFLE GRENADES





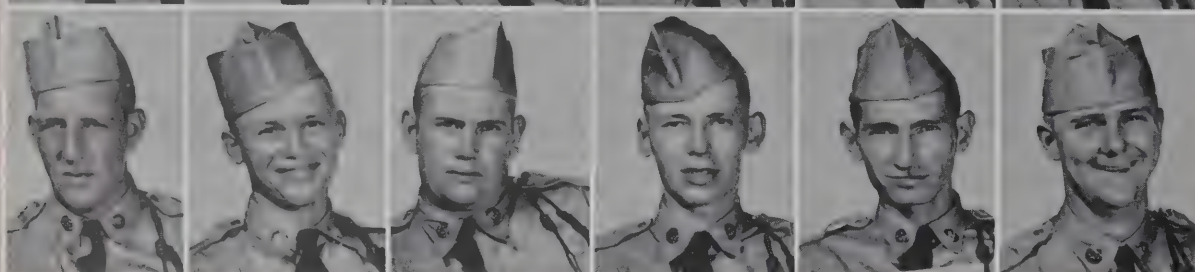
Hornig, Eugene R.
Hostager, Roger C.
Howard, Forrest A.
Howard, Leonard
Huerkamp, Henry G.
Hughes, Billy D.



Hurt, Odis
Jackson, James D.
Jenkins, John D.
Johnson, Douglas R.
Johnson, H. C.
Kaiser, George R.



Kanehl, Richard F.
Keesee, Robert E.
Kelley, Charles R.
Kennedy, Darrel W.
Kennedy, Leon W.
Knowles, Cade H.

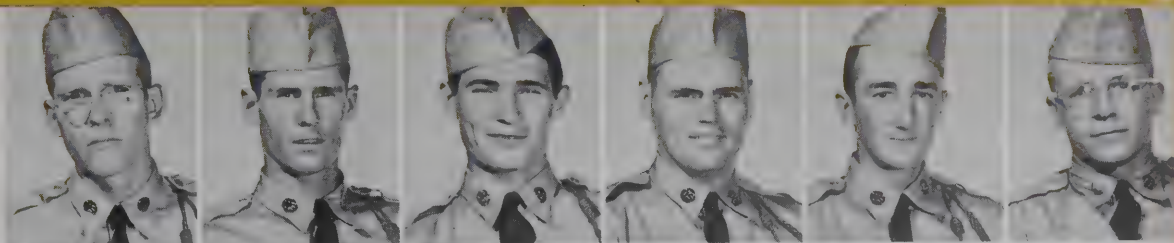


Koester, Merle J.
Langford, Eugene
Larson, James A.
Larson, Robert J.
Lawrence, Jack T.
Leathers, Richard C.

ROCKET INSTRUCTIONS



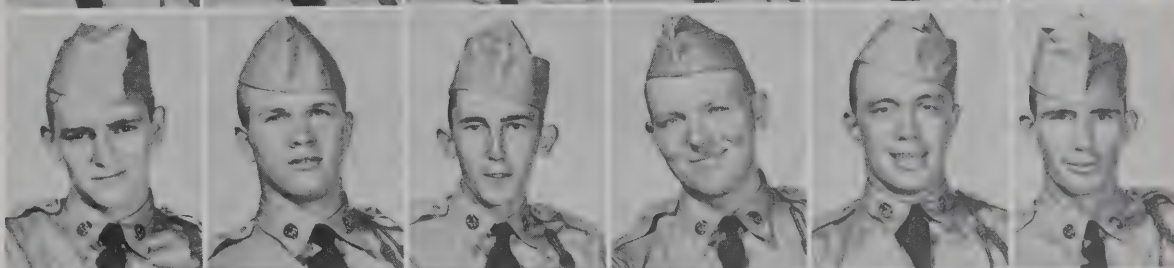
Lee, Bobbie J.
Lewis, Talmadge O.
Liolios, Nicholas V.
Loch, Edward D.
Lowe, Loyd W.
Lytle, Robert B.



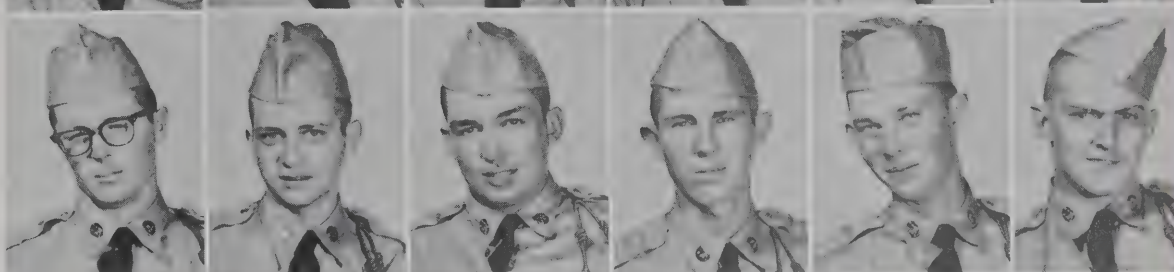
Maesse, Wesley C.
Mandelko, Allan E.
Martin, Richard A.
Mason, Marvin J.
Mason, Richard H.
Masterson, Kenneth A. E.



May, Thomas
McClarren, Donald B.
McCloud, Jennings
McCoy, Daniel L.
McCracken, Gordon E.
McDonald, James M.

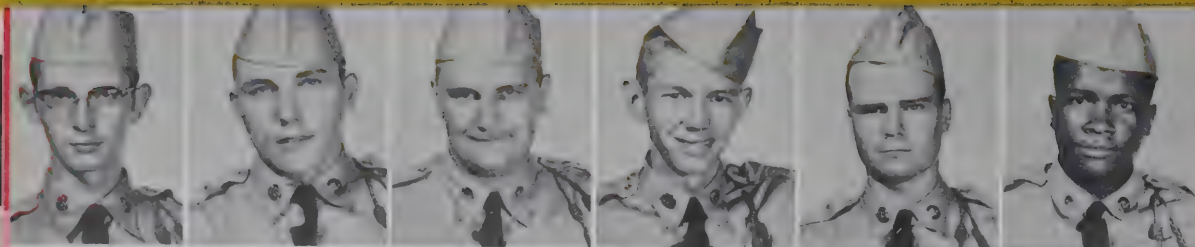


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McGregor, James L.
McLain, James H.
Mays, Jimmy M.
Meyer, John W.
Michaelis, Walter L.

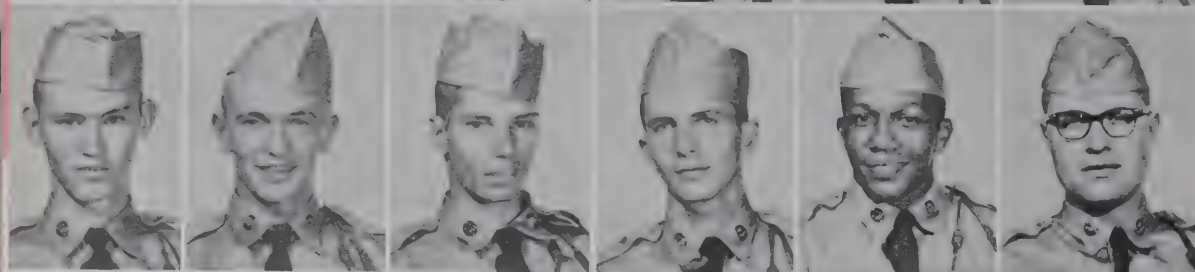


HASTY FORTIFICATIONS





Mickow, Laverne E.
 Middleton, James J.
 Mills, Ralph C.
 Moore, Oval O.
 Morris, Harold G.
 Mosley, Billy J.



Myers, Charlie E., Jr.
 Myers, Jerry L.
 Myers, Robert K.
 Newsome, Elza
 Nobles, Mapoleon L.
 Nordling, James B.



Ochsner, Peter B.
 O'Connor, Kenneth E.
 Oldham, Thomas C.
 Olliges, Cyril A.
 Oman, Marlin E.
 Perkins, Billy J.



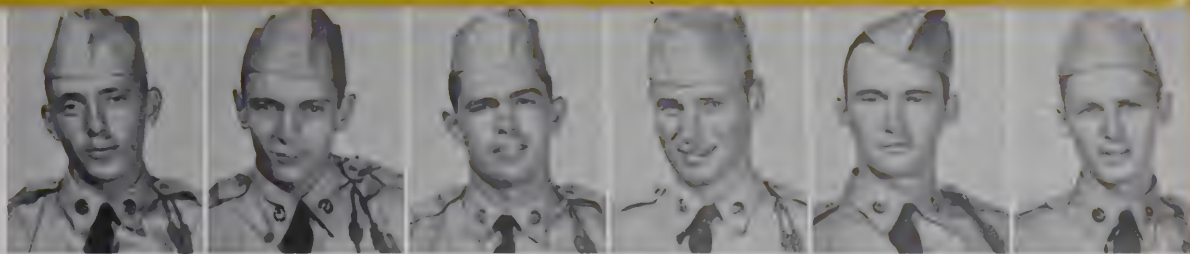
Peterson, Allen D.
 Peterson, Carl J.
 Phipps, Donald D.
 Potter, Ernest L.
 Preston, Garry L.
 Rausch, William J.



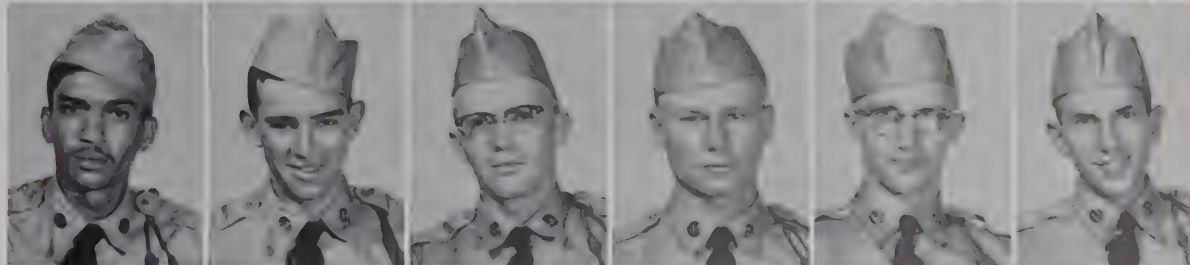
MACHINE GUN



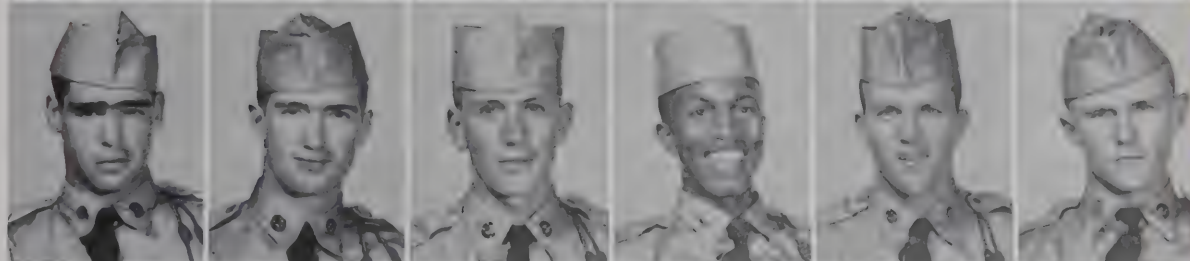
Rife, Carl E.
 Ritchie, David L.
 Rogers, William P., Jr.
 Roggerbuck, Lawrence G.
 Russell, George H.
 Sackett, Warren A.



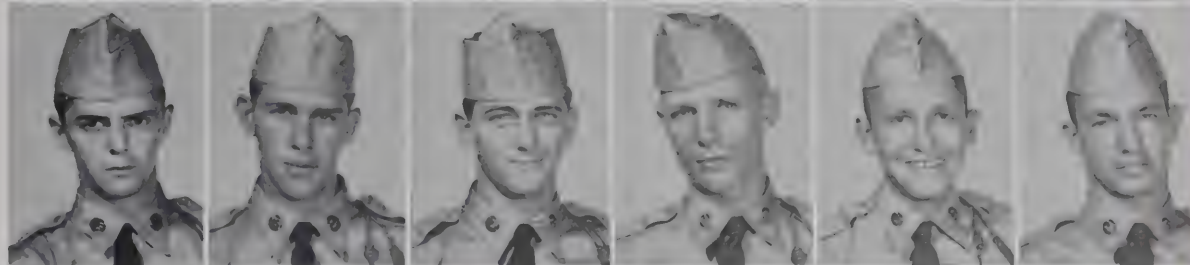
Sanders, Hosea
 Sanders, Kenneth E.
 Sargent, Doyne L.
 Schaeffer, George H.
 Schulte, Robert F.
 Sell, Calvin E.



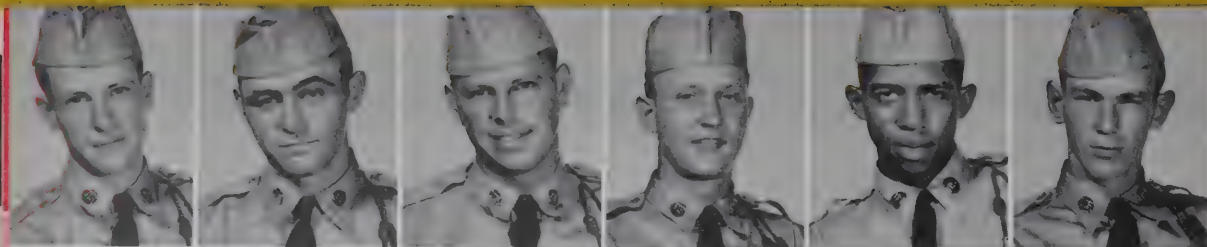
Sharp, Richard L.
 Sheetz, Ronald D.
 Shepherd, Johnnie S.
 Shockley, Horace E.
 Shoemaker, Billy R.
 Smithson, John M.



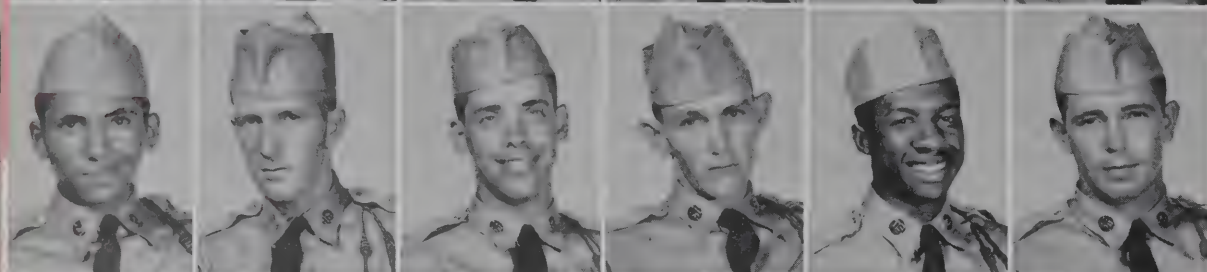
Simmons, David
 Spaulding, E. R.
 Spaulding, William
 Spotanski, Alozy M.
 Spotted Bear, LaVerne T.
 Spurck, Nicholas N.



BAYONET



Staub, Jerry D.
Stenzel, Robert C.
Stowers, Harold E.
Sudduth, Ralph B.
Swafford, Eugene
Tackett, William



Tanner, Charles E.
Taylor, Derral G.
Thomas, Alfred E.
Thomas, David O.
Thomas, John M.
Tingle, Milton H.



Todd, Billy H.
Tracy, George R.
Tyler, Albert H.
Vasecka, Leroy J.
Vaughan, James D.
Vieger, Edward F.

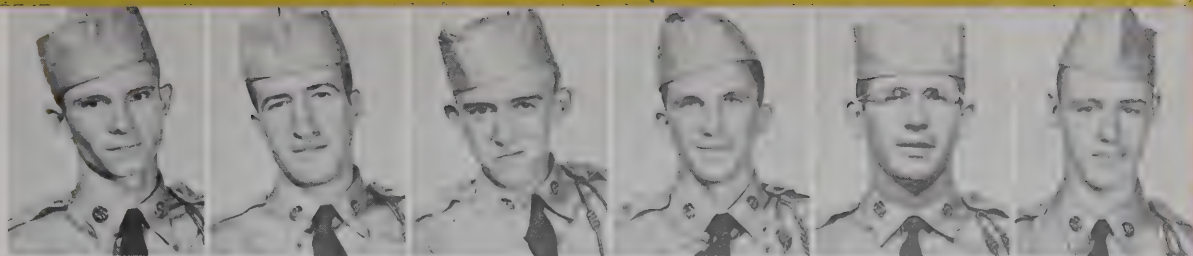


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Walks, Larry L.
Ward, Donald R.
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Warner, Ted L.
Watson, Arnold F.

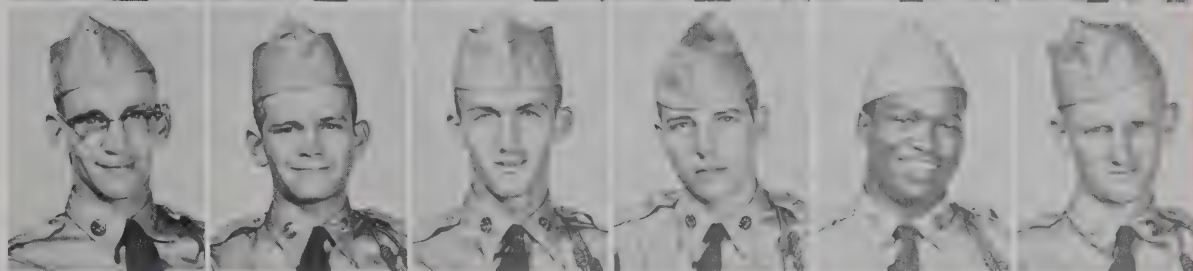
INFILTRATION COURSE



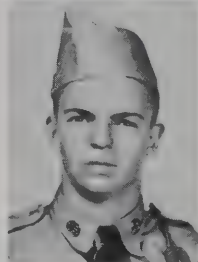
Watson, Donald R.
White, Donald R.
White, Robert L.
Wideman, Claud D.
Wigersma, Donald L.
Williams, Michael D.



Williams, Robert L.
Williamson, Richard
Willoughby, Gerald L.
Wurst, Philip J.
Wynn, John A.
York, Edwin D.



Young, Richard C.



Not pictured:

Herron, Carroll D., Kline, James L.,
Lorentzen, Alfred C., Nyhus, Harvey G.

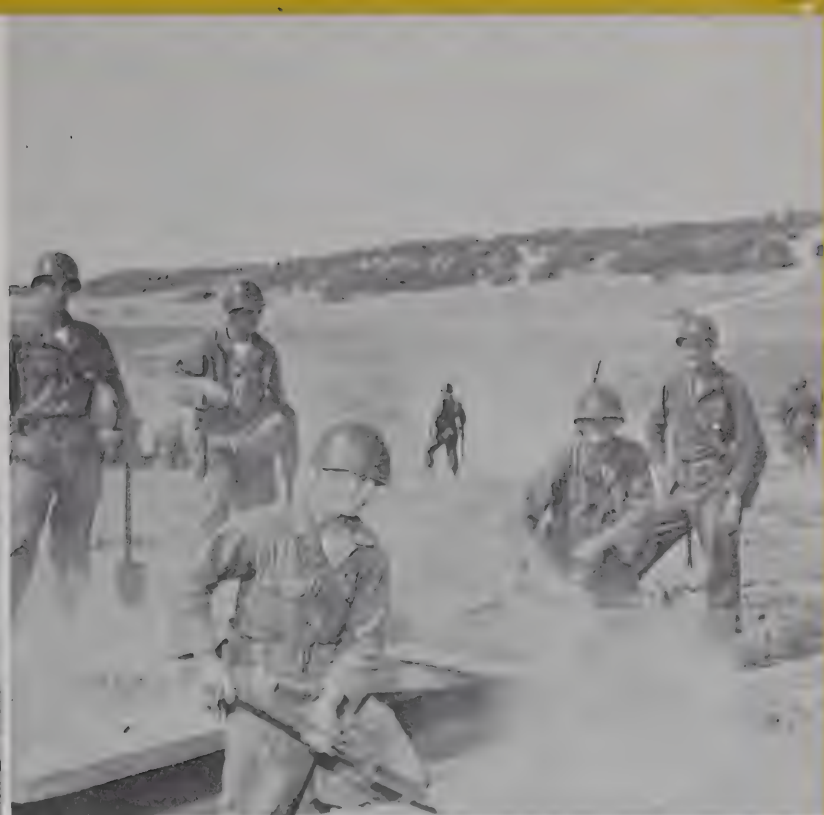
TECHNIQUE OF FIRING



MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS



C. B. R.



PRI



FIELD INSPECTION

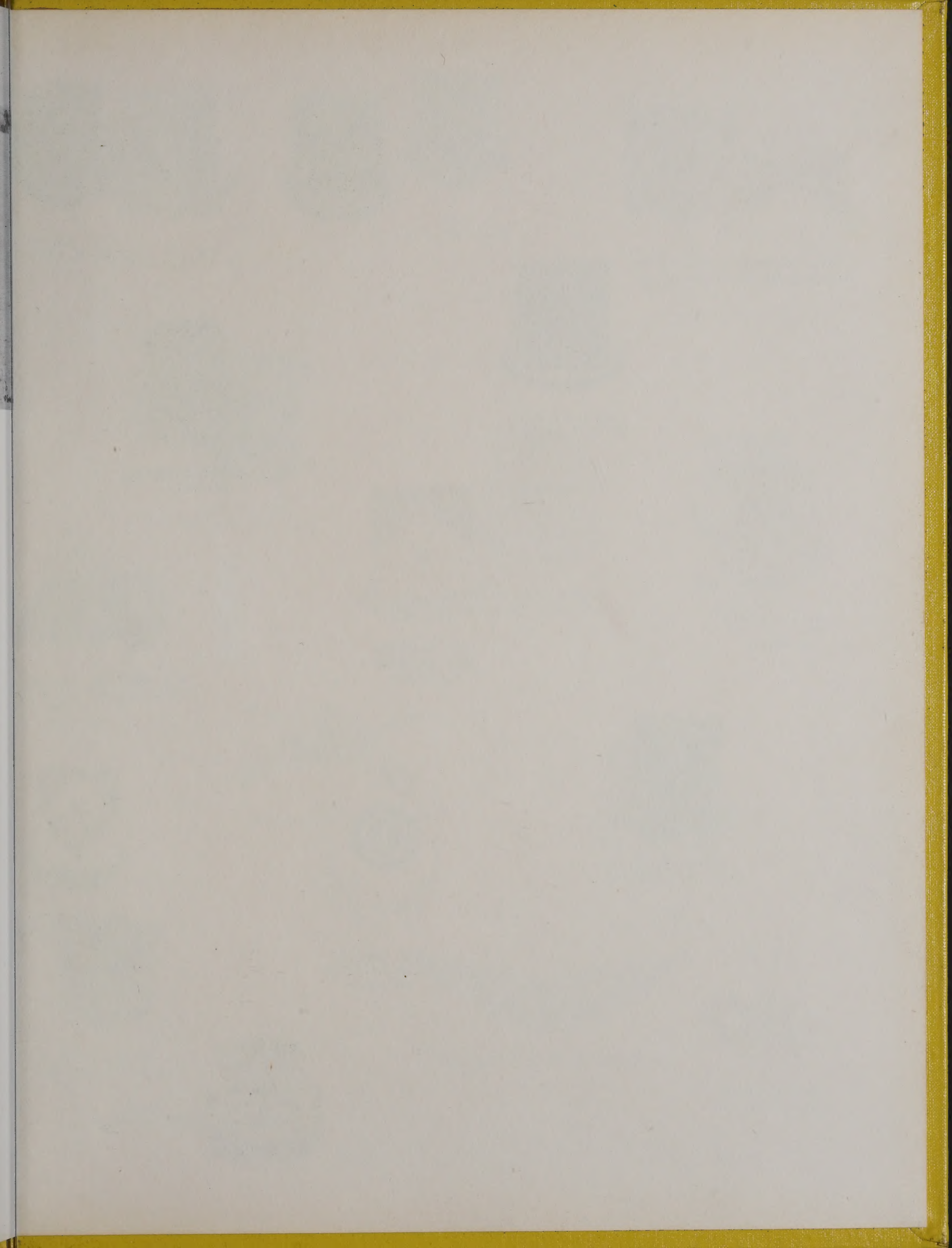


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BATTALION



197TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



94TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



4TH ARMORED
DIVISION BAND



553RD ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



4TH ARMORED
QUARTERMASTER
BATTALION



46TH ARMORED
MEDICAL BATTALION



144TH ARMORED
SIGNAL COMPANY



704TH
TANK BATTALION



510TH ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



35TH
TANK BATTALION



66TH ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



51ST ARMORED
INFANTRY BATTALION



195TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT
ARTILLERY BATTALION



22ND ARMORED
FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION



DIVISION TROOPS
DIVISION TRAINS
CC "A"
CC "B"
CC "C"



504TH
REPLACEMENT COMPANY



508TH
TANK BATTALION



24TH ARMORED
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PROVISIONAL AVIATION COMPANY

